is of acres previously employed in the raising of.

The next crop may reach one million or one and a half of bales, but we greatly doubt whether it will find its way beyond the limits of the South, has a lesson of patience to learn, and the South-anters will have many painful privations to entr.

ad made the following comment:—
The Bee shows the short-sightedness of Europeans in expecting a supply of cotton from the occupation of South-ren ports by the United States forces; and supposes that it least 500,000 bales will be destroyed, and that the renainder will be blockaded, so that it will never get

Miscellaneous News.

UITING FOR "LINCOLN HIRELINGS" IN THE OFTY.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, May 17.]

UNITED STATES ARMY—REFRUETS—REGREDS;

ew able bodied men are wanted to fill up the varigiments of the United States Army, in this MillDepartment, to the maximum standard. Pay, \$13

north, clothing and rations, and a bounty of one
red dollars at the end of the war. Union men, for, right into line—march! Several applications
g been made by persons loyal to the United States
nment, for leave to raise a regiment for its service,
its hereby given that the written proposals of such
us to that end will be received at the general reng office and considered. Office, 105 St. Charles
, New Orleans. LOUIS A. SALOMON, Recruiting Officer.

GENERAL BUTLER STIRS UP THE AUTHORITIES REGARDING THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 20, 1862.]

MAYORALIT OF NEW ORLEANS,

CIT HALL, May 13, 1862.

EMON COUNCIL:—
EXEM—I herewith transmit a copy of a letter as received from the United States Commanding in the 9th instant, together with a copy of my be same, that your honorable body may take in upon the same as in your judgment may appeared by the same as in your judgment may appeared by JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

HEADQUAREES, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULL, NEW ORLEADS, May 9, 1862.

LYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW LYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW LYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW LYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW LYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW LYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW LYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW LYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW LYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW LYON.

ee days since I called the attention of Mr. Mayor ubject, and nothing has been done.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
CITY HALL, 9th day of May, 1862.
General BENJ. F. BUTHER, Commanding Unitates Forces, New Orleans.—
In answer to your communication of this date, ing the condition of the streets, I enclose herew of a resetution of the City Council on the subjection. acopy of a resolution in the city committed as and have to inform you that, in accordance therewith, an extra force of three hundred men have been employed for the purpose referred to, and the work is now in progress. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

THE MAYOR AND OTHER CITY OFFICALS SENT TO FORT

THE MAYOR AND OTHER CITY OFFICALS SENT TO FORT JACKSON.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 20.]

Last evening, about half-past six o'clock, we saw Mayor Monroe, Chief of Police McClellan, Lucien Adams, Recorder of the Fourth district, Benj. S. Harrison, examples of Council, and Lieut. of Police Mayarat, comboard the towboat Angle-American, about to depart for Fort Jackson, to which place they have been sent by the United States military authorities.

VIOLATIONS OF PAROLE—THE VIOLATORS SENTENDED.

TENCED TO BE SHOT.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, May 20.]

UNITED STATES MILITARY COMMISSION.—We learn that in this court, on Saturday, Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, George L. Williams and William Stanley, fround guilty of violating their parole given at Fort Jackson, and organizing a military company for service in the Confederate army, were sentenced to be shot, which sontence has been approved by General Butler. JUDGE ROST'S LETTER TO YANCEY-NO HOPE OF

pany for service is the Considerate army, were sentenced to be shot, which sontence has been approved by General Butler.'

JUDGE ROST'S LETTER TO YANCEY—NO HOTE OF AID FOR THE REBELLION FROM ECROPS.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, May 20.]

At the desire and request of Major General Butler, we insert the following letter in our columns:—

HOTEL D'YKGLATERRA, MADRID, March 22, 1862.

MON. WH. L. YANCEY, Richmond:—

MY DEAR SHE—Trusting that you have ore this reached the new field of your labors, I avail myself of the departure of the Cadiz steamer to let you hear from us and our doings. For some time after Mr. Slidell's arrival in Paris the weather was extremely cold, and, my wife being in feeble health, I delayed my departure until the 18th of February. I stopped on my way at Bordeaux, at the request of Captain Ruse, to see about getting some of his freight on board of a steamer loading in that port, and then went in the nighborhood to see one of my sixters, who had been seriously ill; there my wife fell sick, and after a few days I parted from her on my way to Marseilles, where I took the Freuch steamer of the 5th of March for Valencia. Mr. Fearn met me on the way.

I arrived here on the 8th, and was well received, unofficially, but as far as I can ascertain, there is truth in what was told me at the Spaniah Legation in Paris, and also by M. Thouvenel, that Spain would not act alone on the American question. When you left we did not expect that our government would be receptable by a large majority. This destroys the last hope we had that those government would be a similar declaration of the French Minister had also been carried in the Chamber of Departes by a large majority. This destroys the last hope we had that those governments would be given on ourselectand we suffered that would not act alone of the year-time would be suffered by any reason, that he put we had that the ware would probably continue a series of years. I am ments would probably continue a series of years. I am forced to conclude that the

Present and to Gen. Sparrow, Messra. Sommes, Con-rad, Perkins, Kenner and Marshall, and believe me fruly, your friend, P. A. ROST. P. L.—Present my respects to the President

A CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

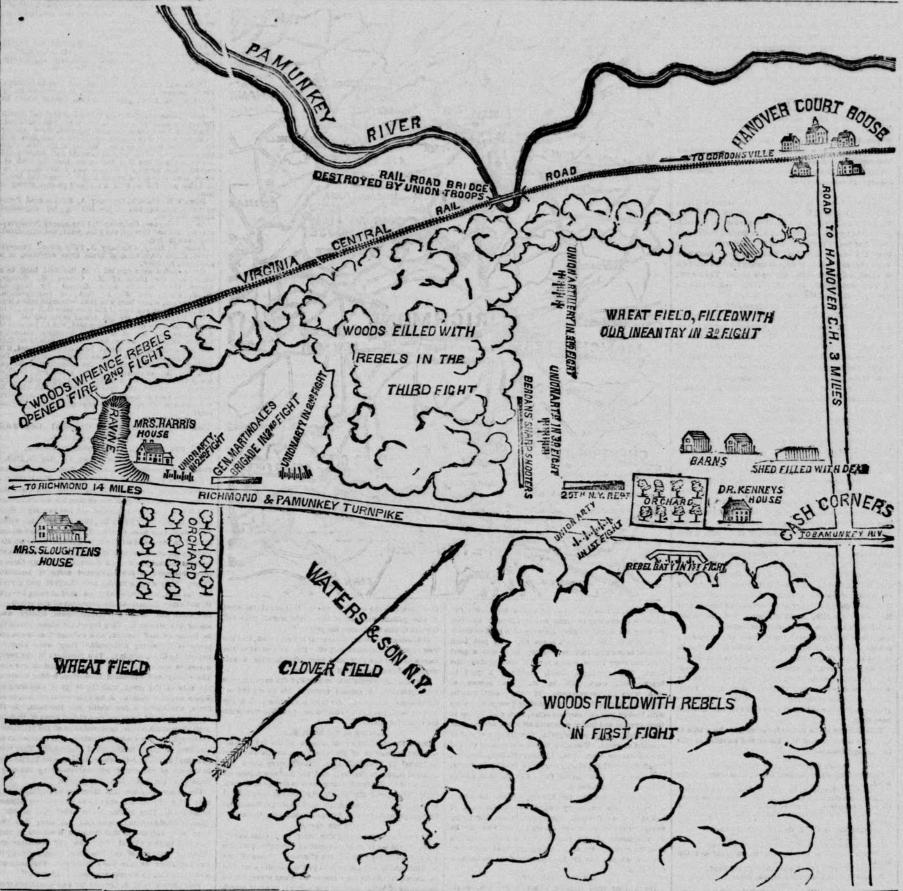
[From the New Orleans Delta, May 8.]

THE MEST AND ONLY WAT TO LEARN FRENCH.

A few well bred persons will be recolved as boarders at Pref. Brette's, 13 St. Charles street, by applying immediately. A large number of French and Spanish ladie afford the boarders the best opportunity of acquirin speedily the true daily spoken French in all its purish and natural fluency. No English will be permitted to be spoken after the first week. N. B...-The terms are withing the speed of averybody. Shimplastors and Confederat motes will be taken.

THE BRILLIANT AFFAIR AT HANOVER COURT HOUSE.

The Battle Field of Tuesday, May 27, 1862.



THE REEL TWIGGS "SKEDADDLING."
[From the Mobile News, May 5]
General D. E. Twiggs arrived in the city yesterday.
The gallant veteria abandons his invatet home in New Orleans, and is, we believe, or route for Georgia.
THE KIND OF NEWS THAT KEEPS UP THE COURAGE

(From the New Orleans Delta, May 8.) For several days past the people of this city have been greatly agitated by a variety of exciting rumors from the scene of war. Marvelous and utterly incredible as these scene of war. Marvelous and utterly incredible an these stories are it is astonishing how eagerly they were snapped up and confidently believed by a great many sagacious and cool-headed people—how minutely and fully they were confirmed—how many letters and even actual witnesses could be cited to sustain them, and how ingeniously the testimony was collected and embodied, placing the facts beyond all doubt, &c. In answer to the innumerable inquiries addressed to us concerning these various rumors, we uniformly distrusted and disoredited them, and advised our people to do likewise. We have thought it eminently the duty of an honest journalist to arrest and prevent the dissemination of unauthentic rumors. But we regret to say that our efforts, so far as recent stories are concerned, have not been very successful, and there are thousands of our people who believe that there has been a great battle on the peninsula, in which Lee and Johnston were killed, McClellan was taken prisoner, 45,000 federals ware killed, wounded and captured; that Arlington Heights and Washington city were in the possession of the Confederates. Many other incidents of an inferior character are also reported on equally satisfactory evidence. Now, we consider it our duty to our citizens, to truth and history, to state from a knowledge we have, that we believe each and every one of those rumors is utterly unfounded; that there has been no great pitched battle of the peninsula, no advance on Arlington Heights, no capture of Washington, no killing of Johnston or Lee, or capturing of McClellan, and no fight at Corinth up to Sunday last. Finally, we believe that there has been a word of truth relative to war operations circulated in this city for the last week. The people ought to have better sense than to go about swallowing every idie story that may be invented and put affort.

invented and put affoat.

ERITISH FRIGATE BELOW MOBILE.

(From the Mobile News, May 5.)

We understand the British frigate Lifey, Capt. Preedy,
C. B., has arrived off the Southwest Pass, Mississippi
river, for the purpose of affording all needful protection
to British subjects at New Orleans and Mobile.

PUNISHMENT OF A WOULD-BE MURDERER—ANOTHER
NEWSPARES SUPPLESSED.

plied with in five days, then one year's confinement in Fort Jackson, La.

ENTERFILISE FOLLOWS THE PLAG.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 19.]

The Adams Express Company having re-established their agency in this city, are prepared to forward with accuracy and daspatch, freight, money and valuable packages to alloyal States. The first express will leave per United States steam'transport Matanza during the present week. Office in the Oustom House—entrance of Canal street, near Fulton.

SETMOT MEASURES WITH REGARD TO BAR ROOMS, TEC.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, May 20.]

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

NEW ORLEANS, May 17, 1562.

NOTICE.—The keepers of all coiles houses, har rooms, hotele, gaming establishments and billiard saloons, are hereby notified that, in accordance with the proclamation of the Major denoral commanding the department, they must immediately procure licenses. Any failure to comply with such instruction will be followed by the immediate closing of the establishment and the confiscation of the preparty of the offender.

JONAS H. FRENCH,

Provost Marshal.

Frovost Marshal of New Orici
SEIZURE OF AN ARSENAL.

[From the New Orlean Bulletin, May 17.]
The State Arsenal, back of St. Louis cathedral
yesterday taken possession of by the United States
Lay authorities.

THE PERST UNION CANDIDATE UNDER THE PEDERAL [From the New Orleans True Delta, May 20.]
THOMAS V. LASTER
as the Union candidate for Recorder of the Fourth dis-

triot of New Orleans. Election the first Monday in June

SEIZURE OP NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 17.]

The United States military authorities last evening took possession of the Della office, and ordered the suppression of the Bee. We understand the cause to have been a publication in the latter of an article on the cotton question, which was copied in the Beening D. U.z.

Union Meeting at Shelbyville-The Heard, &c., &c. Sharavilla, May 29, 1862.

to-day, which was largely attended, notwithstanding that the enemy, two thousand strong, is reported to be within ten miles. They are said to be commanded by General Adams, and threatened to break up the most

The speakers at the meeting boldly proclaimed in favor of a maintenance of the Union,

There was a large number of ladies present. Speeches were made by prominent Tennessee gentlemen.

Prisoners from Winobester report that there are eleven hundred rebel cavalry in this vicinity. Stearns' force is said to be completely demoralized.

NEWS FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

General Fremont's Column on the March. [From the Wheeling Intelligencer, May 28.] (From the Wheeling Intelligencer, May 28.)
One of our editorial corps returned last evening from
Franklin, Pendieton county, eighty miles south of New
Creek, which was, up to Sunday last, the headquarters of One of our editorial corps returned last evening from Franklin, Fendleton county, eighty inlies south of New Creek, which was, pto Sunday last, the headquarters of Gen. Fremont. It is distant twenty-four miles from Monterey, and sixty-five from Stanton, and is on the same line of latitude with New Market, Gen. Renkey former headquarters in the adjoining valley. It is a place hard of access from New Creek, by reason of two rivers intervening, and also on account of the miserable condition of the last twenty miles of the road along the mountains that skirt the South branch. It was to this place that Generals Mirroy and Schenck fell back after the battle of McDowell, and to which Gen. Fremont came on a forced march from Fetersburg, thirty miles this side. The place itself is a miserable, squalid village of old huts, in the midst of a cordon of hils, and is capable of being strongly defended with a comparatively small force. Jackson pursued Milroy and Schenck to Franklin, and would have brought on a battle, possibly, and not Fremont come up with his reinforcements.

On Saturday last, late in the day, General Fremont received a despatch from the Secretary of War to fail back with his entire command to the support of General Banks, and at daylight on Sunday the troops commenced breaking camp, by regiments, and by twelve o'clock in the day the whole army were on move. It was a grand sight to see them breaking camp. They took up their line of march with colors flying and bands playing. The day was a most beautiful one, and the mountain air was just bracing enough too be inspiriting. The troops were in excellent mood. Within the last twenty-four nears they had aucceeded in getting full rations, something which they had not had for several days previous. They were edger for a fight, and the whole line sang excellent mood. Within the line man road. The standay accurate. Some said the line was for our supplies; others to get in the rear of the rebels, and, is conjunction with McDowell, "hage" them after they had chased Ban

RARRY'S HORSE TAMING EXHIBITION. -Professor Barey, the unrivalled horse tamer, gave his second lecture last night at the Cooper Institute to a very large and resepectable assemblage. His remarks were mostly con-fined to a description of the manner in which he tamed Lord Gloster's celebrated wild horse in London. The horses introduced last night were not quite as ferocious as he generally has to contend with; but yet sufficiently no to satisfy the most skeptical of his wonderful power over these unmanagoable animals. He will give another iscture this evening, and one on Saturday afternoon, at the same place, when he expects to have some good apecimens to work upon.

IMPORTANT FROM CORINTH.

Opening of the Contest by Gen, Halleck's Army.

The Rebels Driven from Their Position with Considerable Loss.

The Old Flag Hoisted on One of the Rebel Batteries.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 28, 1862. Three strong reconnoitering columns advanced this morning from General Thomas on the right, General Buell on the centre and Pope on the left, for the purpose of feeling the enemy and unmasking his batteries.

The enemy contested his ground hotly at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss. General Pope's column encountered the strongest oppo sition, where we lost twenty-five in killed and wounded-

The enemy left thirty dead on the field. We captured several officers and privates. Although the enemy disputed the passage of the creek bridge sharply, we hold possession on the southern side. In some instances our advanced line of skir-

mishers are within gunshot of the enemy's intrench-Indeed, so near are we that prominent officers be lieve the enemy will attack us at daylight to morrow. The affair is considered a decided success, in a military

point of view, we having gained a very strong position right in the tooth of the enemy. The officer killed at the battle of Farmington on the 9th instant, supposed to be General Price, was Colonel

Ingraham, of Van Dorn's staff. Prisoners report the arrival of General Lovell's army at Corinth last night.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 29, 1862. Contrary to expectation the rebels did not open on us this morning, but General Pope opened fire on the rebel sattery, which the rebels returned with twelve-pounders After an hour's shelling the rebels pulled down the flag over their battery, hauled their gune back, and our forces at this hour occupy the position.

LATEST FROM FORT WRIGHT.

Continuation of the Fire of Our Gunboats-The Rebels Still Make a Show of Resistance, de. CHICAGO, MAY 29, 1862.

A special despetch from Cairo says that a brisk bon ardment from two of our mortar boats was opened upon the rebel works yesterday afternoon, and continued The fire was directed to the land works and to the posi-

The rebell returned the fire irregularly, but doing no The Exhumation of the Bodies of Sol-

Youkrown, Va., May 25, 1862. The following order has been issued in reference to he disinterring of the bodies of deceased soldiers:-

the disinterring of the bodies of deceased soldiers:—
Yorktown, May 21, 1882.
To Majer Jones, Provest Marshal:—
The General commanding directs me to advise you that he has issued an order forbidding the further exhuming of bodies by the friends of those killed at Williamsburg. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHARLES E PEASE, Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp.

NEWS FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY

Jackson's Intended Junction with

Gen. Johnston Cut Off.

Army of Virginia,

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 29, 1862. HEADQUARISES, Aras' or his Footact, say, 1952.

A bridge, five hundred feet long, over the South Anna creek, one of the tributaries of the Pamunkey river, on the line of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, was burned this morning by the Sixth cavalry. This cuts off all communication by railroad between Richmond and Jackson's command. The Fifth cavalry went to Ashland, eighteen miles from Richmond, on the same road, and burned all the enemy's commissary and punrte master's supplies which they had stored there. This will prove a severe loss to the rebels.

The leading article in the Richmond Enquirer of Satur-

The leading article in the Richmond Engitier of Saturday is in the following language;—
We are now looking to Gen. Johnston with great interest, and not without some selicitation. He has just beautifully executed some very judicious retrents. We are now anxious to see him display the more positive qualities of a military commander. The time has come when retreat is no longer strategy, but disaster-it must therefore give place to battle. We have no idea that Gen. Jackson contemplates a retreat: we are perfectly satisfied that he does not. We merely believe that if he did contemplate it he would find himself unable to execute it. The temper of the army would not allow it. The men are weary of toisome and destructive marches, and the privations necessarily attending, and simost chame to be led against the enemy. The march from Mannesas rapidly, and the next from Williamsburg, thinned our ranks more than as many battles would have done. The campaign has riponed for the battle, and the battle is at hand. What we need now at the head of the army is the clarion call, and the battle shall be bold and enthusiastic.

e bold and enthusiastic.

The leader of the same paper complains of the high price of provisions, and calls upon the farmers to bring n their vegetables.

A great number of officers and soldiers are now absent (on pretence of being sick) from their regiments, idlin way their time in the Northern towns and cities. The army is now on the eve of a decisive battle, when every man should be at his post. Let the citizens ask of such persons the cause of their absence from the Army of the Potomac, and if the reason be not satisfactory, show them up as unworthy associates and a

disgrace to the uniform they appear in.

Upwards of 500 rebel prisoners have been received at adquarters from the scone of the late brilliant victory at Hanover Court House, They left this morning for

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Cairo special despatch says trouble is breaking ou in Western Tennessee, and a considerable force of rebels is said to be at Trenton, ready to march on Union Oity and Hickman. Union people from Weakly and Obion counties were flocking to Hickman for protection. Four or five hundred rebel cavalry are stationed near

Sr. Louis, May 29, 1960.

the mouth of Obion river, awaiting the draining of the swamp in that region to plant a battery to prevent the passage of our transports on the Mississippi.

A paroled prisoner from New Orleans on the 18th says that Gen. Lovell's forces were still at Camp Moore, Jack-

Carno, May 29, 1862. The steamer Maria Denning went to Columbus to-day to remove the chains, ordnance and stores captured from the rebels when that place was evacuated. The vacce of

Strong has issued an order that hereafter all persons will be required to procure from the Provon road. A violation of the order will subject the offender to arrest.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

W. H. Cool's powder Mills, at Beaver Meaden, Pablew up this morning at about two o'clock. Chuse ut known. Less about \$7.000. No one was injured.

THE BATTLE AT HANOVER COURT HOUSE

Three Fights in One Day, and a Victory Each Time.

The Virginia Central Railroad Tapped and Part of the Track Destroyed.

A Rebel Train Stopped and Turned Back.

An Important Rebel Mail Captured and Sent to Gen. McClellan.

The Rebels from Fifteen to Twenty Thousand Strong.

CAPTURE OF MRS. GENERAL LEE.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED,

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT,

Our Special Army Correspondence. THREE MILES PHON HANOVER COURT HOUSE,
FIFTEEN MILES FROM RICHMOND, May 27, 1862.
It has been a busy day with some of the troops under

Jeneral Fitz John Porter, and one of hard work and hard fighting. Three fights with the enemy, three times whipem, killing and wounding three times more than ere killed and wounded on our side, and capturing thrice three times as many prisoners, is the day's work and vic tories epitomized. General Fitz John Porter's troops have shown the stuff they are made of, and have added justre have covered themselves with additional glory. As I essay to-night to write out the day's doings, it is in attend the close of a day's battle. Bodies of the dead lie about me, and the groans of the wounded fill the air, and it is impossible to get all the names of the sufferers. Division and brigade commanders have no headquarters as yet, and the regimental rolls have not been called, which would enable me to obtain a complete record of the away my despatch, and the report of losses not having been made, I am compelled, therefore, to transmit a list inquiries through most of the regiments known to have suffered and visits to the various hospitals. I think, however, my list is very nearly complete. Our loss in the three engagements, it is catinated, will not exceed, killed, wounded and missing, one hundred and thirty, while that of the enemy cannot fall short of three hundred. The rebels probably captured about thirty of our men, and we have taken nearly three hundred of theirs.

At four o'clock A. M. the regiments were up. An hour later they had caten their breakfast, packed their naversacks, looked to see that their guns and cartridges were all right and were moving. The cavalry, artillery and ambulances moved in their allotted places in the line of march None knew where they were going, and none cared to ask. The nature of the general orders looked like fight, and this compensated for every doubt. THE TROOPS EXPECT TO GO TO RICHMOND.

The greater part of the troops thought, however, we were going to Richmond, and looked forward to luxuriawe increased in the progress of the march so did the distance between our column and Richmond; for instead of making nearer approach to it, the fact became apparent that some outside job had been cut out for us to do by our Commanding General. This piece of outside work was not slow in revealing itself. It had been set apart that our Commander was to cut off the robel connection between Richmond and Fredericksburg, and do what they could to decimate and destroy the utility of a large body of the enemy known to be encamped in the vicinity of Hanover Court House.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S CONFIDENCE IN THIS COMMAND How this fact became known to our Commanding General it is not for me to state. I can only say this much: that General McClellan knew the capability of The Desperate Straits of the Retel this corps to give the enemy trouble. He looked for brilliant deeds on the field by our troops, and he know he would not be disappointed, and he was not.

THE RAIN-THE ROADS. During the preliminary march I should state that if it ever did rain great guns, it rained those war missiles with suprecedented copiousness at the outset of our march, and for nearly three hours afterwards. It had rained moreover The state of the roads may be imagined. The quicksand, indigenious to all Virginian roads, became mud, and the mud became deep, and the depth became disgusting. But our boys minded neither the rain, nor the mud, nor its depth. THE ROUTE OF MARCH,

Leaving camp, we went on the New Bridge road, leading from Coal Harbor, a short distance, and thence took the Hanover turnpike. The country is such as plantations well tilled, large and well shaded houses for the proprietors, floorless log, huts for the slaves, and white flags invoking protection, floating hopefully in the breeze. Dwellings of stinted dimensions and meagre appointments, the habitations of poor white families, were of course scattered at intervals. As usual on all marches, the provest guard stationed guards at each

Foremost in the column was a squadron of the Sixth regu-lar cavalry, under command of Major Williams—two companies advanced as skirmishers. They were followed by a regiment of infantry, who also acted as skirmishers, plunging right and left into the bushes, and keeping a keen eye ahead lest some rebels might suddenly start up from behind some earthwork, or tree, or log, or tone. The batteries and brigades came next. ENCOUNTERING MOUNTED PICKETS!

At McKinsey's Cross Roads, about six miles this side of Honover Court House, mounted pickets of the enemy were seen. On observing our men they fired severe shots, and then put spurs to their horses. One of the shots came whizzing close by the head of Major Wil-liams. Our cavalry pursued and shot one of their men, who fell dead from his horse, and captured two prisoners. They belonged to the Second Virginia cavalry, and were well armed and rode fine borses. No more was seen of the rebel pickets.

FIRST ENGAGEMENT WITH THE RNEMY. Alltite before noon the advance of our column had turned the corner of the road, which is situated about three miles from Hanover Court House. Twelve miles had now been marched. Three hours before the rain had ceased, the clouds broken away, and the march from that time had been under the scorching rays of a torrid sun. Our men were fatigued—as who would not be—and languid; but they soon forgot their weariness and showed no signs of languor in the excitement of the coming engagement.

THERE.

The Twenty-fifth regiment New York Volunteers, Cotonel Johnson, was ahead. The Cotonel had thrown ahead skirmishers on the right and left, himself leading the right wing, Lieutenant Celonel Savage the left wing, and Major Gilbert commanding the reserve. Leaving the main road, the right wing advanced to recompite a piece of wood on the road, and the left pushed through a piece of wood on the road, and the left pushed through a

wheat field opposite, to cut through some woods beyond the wheat field, further to the left. the wheat field, further to the left.

The enemy, who ky concealed in Dr. Kinney's house, whose position can be seen in the accompanying out, and in the woods opposite, allowed the left wing to get well advanced, and then opened fire upon them. A few shots were first fired from Dr. Kinney's house and from behind the barns. Colonel Johnson left, the woods, and came on with his skirmishers, at the same time ordering up the reserve and forming them in

line of battle. A quick volley of musketry was opened upon them from the woods on the right. The balls whistled furiously above the heads of the men. At the first volley several fell dead and others became helpless from wounds. Notwithstanding this and their own an